



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAIP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, JUNE 28, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON
OF Ohio.

By appointment by Mr. Jefferson, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1804.

By Mr. Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army in 1812.

By the Fugitive in 1813, a Member of Congress in 1814.

By the Legislature of Ohio, a Senator of the United States in 1823.

By John Quincy Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.

Nominated by Convention of the People in Faneuil Hall, New York, July 1824.

By the Legislature of Kentucky, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."—*Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.*

"It [the exercise of the elective franchise] could not fail to be the great means of correcting all the evils which it is the design to cure."—*Correct disorders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointment be by the President be made upon the good old basis of Jefferson—honesty, integrity and fidelity to the Constitution and a further requirement which I know he always made—that of their being acceptable to the people for whom they were immediately to act.*"—*Letter to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.*

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."—*Letter to Blair.*

Neither Masonry, nor Van Burenism, nor both can succeed with the Green Mountain Boys. Political Jugglery will run a short race among the descendants of Ethan Allen.

Our opposition to freemasonry and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as consistent Antimasons, do any less than resist what we deem unwarranted assumptions of power on the part of the President. * * We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive [?] steadily as Antimasons. We are only applying doctrines our party have ever advocated, to a new case and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil.

I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, in honor with the choice of the American people, endeavor to stand generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect [?] the work which he has so gloriously begun. [?] Martin Van Buren's Letter to the Balt. Con.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER

OF New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, **JABEZ PROCTOR,**

ASA ALDIS,

Dist. No. 1, **DAVID CRAWFORD,**

ZIMRI HOWE,

TITUS HUTCHINSON,

WM. A. GRISWOLD,

EDWARD LAMB.

ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,

AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Wednesday of this week the Convention meets at Danville to nominate a candidate for Congress. Every town in Washington county ought to send up two delegates at least. On every account it is desirable that the district should be well represented on this important occasion. We are gratified to hear that our friends in Caledonia are bestirring themselves. Will the friends of Harrison and Granger in the several towns see that they are represented?

ORLEANS SENATOR.

In giving publicity to the doings of the Orleans Convention, we wish not to be considered as an endorser of its nomination. Mr. Young has in past years occupied such ground in relation to masonry as to render it impossible for Antimasons to yield him their support, without parting with principle. This remark is not thrown out in a captious spirit, but simply to elicit truth. If Mr. Young has done with secret societies, it should be known. If not, the sooner Antimasons have done with him as a candidate, the better.

The Editor of the Patriot, as if determined not to forfeit his consistency in supporting all the strong ultra federal measures of the day, comes out in justification of Mr. Van Buren's law vote. It is hardly a month since this patriot was flogging the (false) charge against Harrison that he supported the Sedition Law of '33. The advocacy of gag laws previous to the 2d of June, 1836, in the estimation of Mr. Marston, was enough to ensure the political damnation of a candidate for the Presidency; but the moment Martin Van Buren votes for a bill embracing identically the same principles, why, that alters the case. "It was your ball that gored my ox."

The Van Buren and Johnson State Convention meets next Thursday. Look out for a squall about these days.

MR. VAN BUREN'S ANTIMASONRY.

We invite attention to the annexed correspondence with Messrs. Hazeltine, Fuller, Childs and Love, all members of Congress from Western New York, and well known as among the earliest Antimasons in that State. Mr. Childs, if we mistake not, was elected as an Antimason, to the Legislature of New York in 1827. Messrs. Hazeltine and Love were both members of the Le Roy Antimasonic Convention in 1828. The same year Messrs. Hazeltine and Fuller were elected to the Legislature as Antimasons. In 1830, Mr. Fuller was elected to the Senate of New York as an Antimason; and Mr. Hazeltine was chairman of the committee to whom was referred Gov. Van Buren's message in 1829, and made a decided and able antimasonic report. They have all been elected to Congress as Antimasons, by the Antimasons of the old "infected District" in New York. With these prefatory remarks, we submit the correspondence to the public—particularly commending it to the notice of the Pittsburgh Times, Boston Advocate, North Star, and Franklin Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTPELIER, May 28, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

The Antimasons of New England, after having long opposed, as an evil kindred to freemasonry, the leading policy of the present administration, whereby an alarming extension has been given to the Executive Power, are pressed not only to abandon that opposition, but actually to support that policy, in the election of Mr. Van Buren, on the ground that he is an Antimason. He is even claimed as an *early friend* of the cause, and his message to the Legislature of New York in 1829, has been referred to in proof of it. Some who do not see the proof in that message, claim that he has, at least, "spoken kindly" of Antimasonry, and, in fact, been friendly to its progress, while it is claimed that the Antimasons in the old "infected District" in which you reside, are prepared to yield him their support.

I desire to ascertain how much truth there is in these suggestions. What has been the true relation which Mr. Van Buren has sustained to Antimasonry in New York from its commencement to the present time? What ground is there for representing him as friendly to the cause, either individually, or as the head of a party in your State? Are you aware that he has ever said, or written, anything, either recognizing the right of the people to express their disapprobation of freemasonry in the exercise of the elective franchise, or even expressing his own disapprobation of it?

I address you, gentlemen, as among the earliest Antimasons in New York, intimately acquainted with the origin and progress of Antimasonry, and with the whole course of Mr. Van Buren and his leading friends in regard to it, and solicit an answer to the above inquiries at your earliest convenience.

On behalf of the Antimasonic State Committee of Vermont,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. KNAIP.

Hon. ABNER HAZELTINE,

PHILIP C. FULLER,

TIMOTHY CHILDS,

THOMAS C. LOVE, Washington.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1836.

C. L. KNAIP, Esq.,

Sir,—Your letter, making inquiries respecting the connection of Mr. Van Buren with Antimasonry, was duly received. That he should be claimed as the "early friend" of Antimasonry, certainly surprised us, when we first learned the fact. The citizens of the "infected District," where Antimasonry had its origin, have never so regarded him; nor is it believed, that any considerable number of the Antimasons in that district "are prepared to yield him their support." What changes in public sentiment may have taken place, since we have resided here, we cannot say; but we have no evidence which indicates any change respecting Mr. Van Buren, in the views of that portion of our fellow citizens. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say, that the most uncompromising opponents in the State of New York, to that gentleman's elevation, are the early and steadfast Antimasons in the Western counties of that State.

You can judge as well as we, how much evidence of Antimasonry is contained in the message, presented by Mr. Van Buren to the Legislature of New York, during the brief period, in which he held the office of governor. That document, at the time of its production, was not considered Antimasonic in its character, by either masons or Antimasons.

We know that Antimasons out of the State of New York have thought this message, and a few other measures of Mr. Van Buren and his political associates, did afford some evidence of his friendliness to the cause of Antimasonry. To show that evidence, we have seen quoted the act of our Legislature, authorizing the governor to employ counsel to prosecute the perpetrators of the outrage on Morgan, and also, the appointment of Mr. Spencer to execute that trust. In the State of New York, we believe, these measures have not been considered as affording any such evidence. The message, certainly may be left to speak for itself. The act, authorizing the employment of counsel was the very least thing the dominant party could do, to sustain the violated laws; and they felt the necessity of doing something, in order to retain the confidence of the people. But even this measure was far from being acceptable to the party leaders. It originated with the late Gen. Fitch, who, for a short period, after the death of Gov. Clinton, administered the government. The appointment of Mr. Spencer can be fairly quoted, as affording evidence on the subject, only by those who do not know its history and the true position of the parties to the transaction, when it occurred. It is true, as we have seen stated, that some of the Antimasonic members of the Legislature did solicit his appointment. As exceptions had been taken to the previous appointment, with great appearance, at least, of justice, it was thought expedient to pay some attention to

these solicitations. But Mr. Spencer's appointment was solicited solely with reference to his professional acquirements and character, and not because he was an Antimason, or supposed to be friendly to Antimasonry. At that time, he was a prominent member of the party which had just elected Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, and Mr. Van Buren, Governor of the State. He had then given no evidence of attachment to the Antimasonic cause; and it was supposed, that no one who had done so, could possibly be appointed. Even when Mr. Spencer made his report to the governor, detailing the facts in relation to the Morgan outrage, he was not a political Antimason, as any one who reads that document will discover. Afterwards, being satisfied that the entire influence of the state government operated against his measures for the conviction of the offenders, he not only felt compelled to withdraw from his official station, but became convinced, both of the propriety and duty of opposing freemasonry at the polls. From that time, he was a zealous and active Antimason.

From the origin of Antimasonry to the present time, Mr. Van Buren has been the acknowledged leader of the party in New York that has been most decidedly opposed to its existence and extension, and with which it has constantly come in collision. This fact is indicative of "the true relation which Mr. Van Buren has sustained to Antimasonry in New York." No one, who is acquainted with the politics of that State, can have any doubt as to the direction which has been given to the whole weight of his influence. We have no hesitation in saying, that there is not, within our knowledge, the least ground "for representing him as friendly to the cause, either individually, or as the head of a party." If he has ever "spoken kindly" of Antimasonry, or said, or written anything in favor of opposing freemasonry, "in the exercise of the elective franchise," or has ever spoken unfavorably of freemasonry, it has never come to our knowledge. Indeed, the whole course of Mr. Van Buren and his friends in our State, has been that of active and unremitting opposition to the cause of Antimasonry.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

ABNER HAZELTINE,

PHILIP C. FULLER,

T. CHILDS,

THOMAS C. LOVE.

DOINGS AT DANVILLE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, June 20, from an intelligent friend in Caledonia county:

"The District Convention, owing to the strong deathblows from your quarter and from Lyndon, was about as numerous as usual on such occasions, and they nominated Mr. Fletcher with tolerable unanimity, a few only, say half a dozen, voting against him."

The County Convention was rather thin, several of the large towns having to delegate present. But one fact which you will be highly gratified to learn is, that the Antimasons kept aloof from the affair. Even in Danville, where our friends expected that the influence of the North Star would occasion some desertions, no efforts could induce them to have anything to do with the affair—manned as it was, and almost entirely composed of strong masons, whom they had long opposed. Scarcely a single man, heretofore known as one of our party, except Mr. Eaton, presumed to act and vote with them. I have heard the names of only two others at most—both belonging to Danville. Several were present who refused to act. In fine, I am more and more convinced that the attempt to transfer any considerable portion of our men over to the Kinderhooker, will be a failure. But this is not all. Many of the old line Jackson men, who have always been opposed to Palmer, are highly indignant at his nomination for Senator, and declare they will not support him. In fact, as they say, it was procured by management. I will tell you how. Some person moved to take the sense of the meeting by balloting round for Senators. One of the wireworkers, knowing that the result would not correspond with arrangements, induced the mover to withdraw his proposition, and then a motion was made and carried to have the Chair [Col. Dana] appoint a committee of three to appoint a committee of two from each town represented, to nominate Senators. This last committee, after a long and stormy time of it, came in with their report: William A. Palmer and John Beckwith for Senators. You can scarcely imagine the surprise and astonishment pictured in the countenances of the faithful lieges present. A motion was made to accept the report, and on taking the question a majority appeared in the negative! What could be done? Why, the managers rallied, and insisted this would not do, and said it was unusual, &c. &c. and finally got the question put the second time and carried. A more unpopular nomination as to both, could not be made. The disappointed are open and loud in their objections, and I should not be surprised if a new convention should be called to revise the proceedings."

OLD BENNINGTON!

An intelligent friend in Bennington county, under date of June 18, writes:

"Our court has just been in session, and I have had opportunity to converse with individuals from all parts of the county. I cannot learn that a solitary Antimason has yet turned in the county, with the exception of ——. All three of Pettibone's county committee are strong Harrison men. This I know from personal conversation. I state what I sincerely believe, when I say that fifty Antimasons will not go for Van Buren in this Congressional district."

The Editor of the Fayetteville Democrat is probably aware ere this that he has totally misrepresented us in his remarks respecting Van Buren's Gag Vote. The bill published by us was the same which passed to be engrossed on the 24 day of June instant. Will the Editor rectify his mistake?

We give up a large share of our paper to-day to the very handsome speech of the Hon. HILAND HALL, and hope no one of our readers will deny himself the pleasure and benefit to be derived from its perusal.

Mr. Barber has withdrawn from the editorship of the Middlebury Free Press.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

Written in the last Gettysburg (Penn.) Star, the following reply of Gen. Harrison to the committee of the Antimasonic Convention, recently assembled in Philadelphia. The question proposed in the letter of the committee had been already answered in communications to which Gen. Harrison refers.

Let it be remembered that the same question has been proposed to Mr. Van Buren, and that no reply whatever has yet appeared! Yes, Mr. Van Buren when approached by a committee of a National Antimasonic Convention, will not treat them with the courtesy of a reply! He virtually says by his silence, "Gentlemen, be off—it's none of your business!" How does this compare with the conduct of the Ohio Farmer? Read his prompt and very respectful and satisfactory reply:

North Bend, May 20, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 5th instant, enclosing a Resolution, passed by the Antimasonic National Convention recently assembled in Philadelphia, requesting me to answer the following question, viz: "If elected President of the United States, would you appoint adhering Masons to office?"

Having heretofore written a number of letters to different gentlemen belonging to the Antimasonic party in Pennsylvania, and expressed my views fully on the subject of Antimasonry, and how far it ought to be connected with National Politics, and having subsequently received and accepted the nominations of the Antimasonic Conventions of the States of Pennsylvania and Vermont, on the subject of Antimasonry, must be extensively known and appreciated. To these opinions and facts I would most respectfully refer you. But in answer to your interrogatory, I beg leave to assure you, that if elected President of the United States I would, on no account, nominate any man to office who held the opinion that his obligations to any secret society, were superior to those which he owed to the Laws and Constitution of his Country. This, I presume, essentially meets the views of the body you represent.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Gentlemen, your humble servant.

W. H. HARRISON.

DEMOCRACY ON A SMALL SCALE. We learn from a gentleman who was in Wallingford when our friend Barber was nominated for Congress, that five individuals were assembled on that occasion.

Quarterly Lyceum meeting this evening at the Masonic Hall, at half past 6.

Mr. Ira Carpenter gives notice through the Van Buren federal organ that he can't serve on the Harrison Town Committee for Meriden, because he is committed to the Dutchman. Very well. Ira has offered the best reason in the world for declining. Are there any more troubled with similar complaints?

The federal gentleman of the Patriot takes up about two columns of his last paper in attempting to smear down the late meeting of citizens opposed to Gag Laws. Instead of criticizing in a manly way the resolutions and speeches, the editor first of all assails the private and professional characters of the gentlemen who participated in the proceedings. He next imputes motives. This method of slandering the "sublime merits" of Gag Laws and their peculiar adaptation to a republican country, will doubtless be quite satisfactory to "the democracy."

The faint murmurs of the Van Buren and Johnson Presses generally, in view of the late vote of Mr. Van Buren against the Liberty of the Press, is one of the darkest omens of the times. Where is the spirit of Jefferson and Henry? Had such an outrage on Liberty been committed twenty years ago, the whole land would have been roused as by an electric shock. The yonkers of our hills and dales would have thrown down their lines in the field and hurried together in masses to remonstrate. Alas! for the degeneracy of the times. In 1836 the second officer in the government aims a fatal stab at Liberty, and what is the response? Absolute acquiescence, or unqualified applause on the part of very many public journalists who make high professions of attachment to the principles of democracy!

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, June 9.

HOUSE. The Bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union were under consideration in Committee of the whole. The latter being taken up.

Mr. Phillips said it was now past midnight. Exhausted in body and mind, he could not feel that it was his duty to remain and consent to the precipitate action, by which it was evidently intended to force through the committee two bills of the importance of those under consideration. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The motion having been put, there were yeas 19, nays 92—not a quorum.

The committee then rose and reported the fact that they were without a quorum.

Mr. Reed moved an adjournment—yeas 24, nays 98.

There being a quorum, the House again went into committee upon the bill for the admission of Arkansas.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by introducing a clause "that nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to the article in the constitution of the said State in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves."

This motion was debated at some extent by Mr. Adams, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Hard, and Mr. Briggs in favor of it, and was negatived at 4 o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 32 to 98.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, moved the committee rise, and report the bills to the House. [This was about 7 o'clock in the morning.]

Mr. Slade moved to amend the bill by inserting the following:—

After the words in the first section, "that the State of Arkansas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United

States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects," add, "whenever the people of said State, shall by a convention duly elected, expunge from its present Constitution so much thereof as prohibits the General Assembly from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners; and shall also provide in and by said Constitution, that no negro or mulatto, born in, or brought into said State after its admission into the Union shall be held or transferred as property, or in any way subjected to slavery or involuntary servitude, unless in punishment for crimes committed against the laws of said State, whereof the party accused shall be duly convicted."

After some conversation, and considerable confusion,

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Wise then obtained the floor, and expressed his determination to speak till ten o'clock, (the hour when the session of the House, according to its rules, must be opened by the Speaker) if he died by the effort. With various interruptions, he persevered to that hour.

Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky, then rose, Mr. Wise having temporarily yielded the floor, and called upon the chair to decide, whether the committee could continue to sit, now being ten o'clock, the hour assigned by the rules for the House to meet, and the speaker to take the chair. After various motions, and the refusal of the committee to rise, Mr. Wise resumed his remarks, and continued till after eleven.

Mr. McKean obtained the floor. The members of the House were, he said, evidently all worn out by this protracted sitting; many had not slept, and others had not broken their fast. All had need of repose. We have (said he) fought the bill manfully, and done our best to save off the decision upon it. I hope the committee will rise and report the bills, and that we shall adjourn over till to-morrow.

The committee rose, and reported the bills, and House then adjourned over to meet on Saturday, at the usual hour.

MONDAY, June 13.

HOUSE. The Michigan and Arkansas bills came up for final action. Mr. Adams spoke long and zealously against the boundary part of the former. When he concluded, further debate was cut off by the previous question, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, 158 to 45.

The Arkansas bill was then taken up; and Mr. Adams moved the amendment which he offered in committee, withholding the assent of Congress to the slavery article in the Constitution of that State. Mr. Williams, of Ky. moved the previous question. Mr. Adams said he had not yielded the floor. The chair decided that Mr. Williams was entitled to the floor. Mr. Adams appealed; and the previous question being applied instantly, the decision of the chair was sustained. The question was then taken on the third reading of the bill to-day—and carried.

Both bills were thereupon read a third time, and by means of the previous question passed forthwith.

TUESDAY, June 14.

HOUSE. A joint resolution fixing on the 4th of July as the day of adjournment was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

SENATE. The joint resolution from the House, as above, was concurred in.

THURSDAY, June 16.

SENATE. The deposit and distribution bill under consideration. Mr. Wright moved to separate the objects by making two bills,—negative, 21 to 25. Mr. Walker moved to amend so as to make the distribution according to the representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. Agreed to, 23 to 22. On motion of Mr. Wall the bill was so amended as to require the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint one deposit Bank only in each State. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, yeas 40, nays 6. [According to this bill the surplus revenue of the U. S. is to be divided among the several States quarterly, for one year, after deducting \$5,000,000 to be retained in the deposit banks.]

MR. VAN BUREN'S ABOMINABLE VOTE DENOUNCED BY HIS OWN FRIENDS.

From the Salem Register.

There is one Van Buren Press, we are happy to say, which does not exhibit a cringing, servile, and inconsistent character and which expresses an honest and just indignation at the act of Mr. Van Buren. This is the Boston Chronicle & Reformer, a paper which has long been zealous in its support. The last number of that paper contains the following remarks on the "infamous bill," for which the V. President gave his casting vote:—

"This bill is without a question unconstitutional, if not absolutely unconstitutional as to the letter, assuredly as to the spirit. The Federal government has the sole right to regulate the Post Office, but the bill surrenders that right virtually to the States. Henceforth, there will be no uniformity. The character of publications which may be transmitted through the Mail becomes a matter of censorship, and the freedom of the press is virtually destroyed. A principle is adopted which, if the States act upon it will entirely destroy the Post Office department as a department of the National government."

But we did not intend to discuss the merits of the Bill. We wish to put it out of our mind. We are not willing to think of it. It is too painful to witness the departure of men in whom we have placed confidence from the great principles of liberty and equality which they have sworn to defend. We are humbled in our own estimation as men, as Americans, when we think of it. And, worse than all, when on the passage of the Bill to be engrossed, the Senate being equally divided, the Vice President, by his vote, decided the Senate in favor of the Bill. Had Mr. Van Buren been a Southern man, we could have palliated his base dereliction from republicanism and the constitution; but a Northern man as he is, professedly at the head of the Democracy of the Country, and calling upon the Democracy to raise him to the Presidential chair, we are without language to express the pain his vote has given us. We are mortified that a Northern man should so basely succumb to Southern prejudice and Southern bravado; pained indeed are we that a distinguished Statesman should so far forget the constitution of his Country, and countenance a measure so ruinous in its

principles to all free institutions, ashamed that a political aspirant to the highest office in the gift of a free people, should deem it possible to gain the office by an act which that people must be deeply buried in corruption indeed, not to resent in terms of the severest rebuke."

THE DEPOSIT BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large majority of the House of Representatives appear to be in favor of immediate action upon the Deposit Bill, which was sent to that body by the Senate on Saturday morning. A motion was made by Mr. Patton of Virginia, to take it up and refer it at once, but as this motion required a suspension of the rules, and therefore a vote of two thirds, it was lost. Yeas 130—nays 70—wanting a change of four votes only to have accomplished the object desired. We have no doubt that another attempt was made on Monday and that it then succeeded. It is admitted by the enemies of the bill that the President's veto alone can destroy it. The Tories in the House are not willing to bear the responsibility of its loss.

"The Spy in Washington" writes that "some impression, in regard to the vote has been made upon the President. I come to this conclusion from the knowledge of a fact which I will state. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Thursday. The next morning (Friday) the President sent to the clerk of the Senate for a copy of the bill as engrossed. Now, why this extreme anxiety to possess a bill which has not yet passed either branch of Congress? The way faring man may give the answer. It was to discover whether there was any ground upon which a veto could be based."

SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

Richard H. Bayard, Esq. of Wilmington, has been elected by the Legislature of Delaware a Senator to succeed Mr. Naudain, resigned. Mr. Bayard is a Whig, and son of the late James A. Bayard, of that State. The vote was for Bayard (Whig) 17—Booth (Tory) 7.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We are requested to give notice that a District Convention of the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER, to select a candidate for representative in Congress for this District, will be held in the village of Danville on the 29th day of June, 1836, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is requested that the several towns will send one or more Delegates at that time and place.

JUNE 14, 1836.

Walton's CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

JUST ADDED, the following New Books:

Spain Revisited; Norman Leslie; Pauling's Life of Washington; Records of a London Clergyman; Legends of a Log Cabin; Ivanhoe; Utopia; Down and Down; Miriam Coffin; Japhet; Newton Foster; Pacha of Many Tales; Marriage; Life of Col. Aaron Burr; History of Rome; Life of Charles XII.; Simple Story; Blackbird; Tales and Sketches of a Country Schoolmaster; Belford Regis; Club Book, Eugene Aram, &c. Terms six cents a volume.

E. P. WALTON & SON.

To the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Randolph.

YOUR petitioner humbly sheweth that he is guardian unto Harvey, Jonah, Mary and Sarah Ann Camp, minors, children and heirs of Jonah and Elvira Camp, late of Hanover, New Hampshire, deceased.—He further sheweth that his said wards are seized in common of a certain piece or parcel of land, situated in Chelsea, in said district, containing five acres of land and a seventh part of a dwelling house, which they hold as heirs to the estate of the said Elvira.—He further represents that the just interest of his said wards requires that said estate be sold and the avails thereof put at interest. He therefore prays for licence to sell and convey the same.

AGRIPPA DOW.

STATE OF VERMONT, District of Randolph, ss.

The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Randolph, to whom it may concern, GREETING.